

PUBLISHED ALLY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1858.

Important from Richmond. A telegraphic despatch from our Delegate in Richmond, informs us of the passage by both branches of the Legislature, of the bill making an appropriation of \$800,000 to the Covington and Onio Railroad. This bill is

The bills making appropriations of \$400,-000, to the Orange and Alexandria; \$300,-000 to the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire; \$250,000 to the Manassas Gap; and \$250,000 to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads, have all passed the House of Delcgates, and no doubt is entertained that they will pass the Senate to-day.

We congratulate the people of Alexandria, especially, and the friends of the various improvements throughout the State, on this gratifying result.

Next Expedition to Liberia. We learn that the Mary Caroline Stevens, the Colonization Society's packet to Liberia, will leave Baltimore, for Monrovia, the first of May. This has been a fortunate ship, having, besides supplying the Colony with emigrants, cleared the last year upwards of eight thousand dollars for the Society's obiects. Her whole management has been excellent, and her success complete. This is very encouraging to our fellow cit zens, who are in the babit of contributing to the funds of the Society. Probably, no institution in the land has more economically applied the gifts entrusted to it for benevolent purposes; certainly none more usefully. All fears of "famine," once reported, have been dissipated. Preparations have been abundantly made for the reception of future emigrants, and many desire to set sail for the land of promise. One striking evidence of the strong hold this Society has on the confidence and affection of the American people, is the fact of the increase of the contributions to its objects last year, while there was a considerable diminution, generally, in the receipts of other benevolent Societies. But this year, it is thought, will witness a favorable reaction in all cases, and we may expect the Colopization Society will share largely in the come in possession of the power of this benevolent offerings of the people, especially

The French pelice, after the EXPLOSION of the late attempt to kill the Emperor, have, through the statements, acknowledgements, and confessions of the parties implicated, been able to furnish a full account of the inception and progress of the conspiracy .-We publish enough of the indictment prepared from the materials furnished by the police, to give an idea of the whole plan and proceedings of the would-be assassins. It is a part of the history of the times and curious enough. An American can hardly re- was followed by Mr. Resgan, of Texas, who alize how such means could be resorted to, confined his remarks principally to the genin order to overturn a government. The ides of blowing a man up with a bomb, to effect a revolution, is, to us, as unnatural as it is atrocious. The legal, peaceful votes of the people effect greater changes in "men and measures" here, than can be brought about in some European countries, by the sudden destruction of a dynasty, or the murder of Emperors and Kings.

if it shall continue to adhere to the funda-

it certainly must, to the work of fulfilling the

design of its founders.

Gen. Calboun, of Kansas, in a letter to the Washington Star, announces, that the "Delaware Crossing" precinct poll is fraudulent, and that he has therefore, given the certificates of election to the free State delegates to the Legislature of Kansas from Leavenworth county. This gives the free state men the majority in the Legislature-and, if Kansas is admitted, we presume, sends two Black Republican Senators to Congress from the new state. We sincerely regret this re-

Our readers will have seen by our report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, last Friday, that the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, by Gen. Quitman, authorizing the President to call out one regiment of volunteers for the defence of the Texan frontier, and four regiments for employment in Utab, if their serwices shall be needed, passed that body by a substantial majority.

What can the Legislature of Massachusetts expect from the conservative portion of the people of this country, of all sections, and all parties, for its action in demanding the removal of Judge Loring, but scorn and contempt? A Judge to be removed because he obeys the law, and acts according to his

The Washington States says:-"It is understood that the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. O. B. Matteson, of New York, will report against any further action being taken, as the majority agree that the House has no power or jurisdiction in the case."

We have received from Messrs. James Entwisle & Son, the April number of Harper's Magazine, noticed by us on Saturday. The present number contains a continuation of Thackersy's Virginians, Tropical Journey. ings, Pictores from Siberia and Tartary, and other very interesting articles.

By arrangement, it was understood, that the time of both Houses of Congress, on Saton the Kansas question.

A letter dated Richmond, Friday even-

ng, says: "The Covington and Ohio Railroad bill, is up to-day. All will be settled, I suppose, to-morrow. Result very doubtful. We are progressing rapidly, and will do a good deal. The bill for the relief of John T. Edd was ordered to be engrossed. Hope to get him out by Monday or Tuesday.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that an interview was held in that oity, on Tuesday, between Edmund Ruffin, esq., of he Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and a committee of the Union Agricultural Society, the result of which was an arrangement, not fully matured, to hold the next State Fair in Petersburg.

Nathan Jackson, esq., of New York, has celebrated his 78th birth-day, by making a gift to Williams College, Massachusetts, of \$14,000 in cash, and nine acres of land, with suitable buildings thereon, adjoining the College grounds in Williamstown, for which he paid \$6,000 in addition, though the land is worth more than its original cost.

The paragraph which has been going the rounds that the Interior Department has made arrangements for the purchase of Burton's theatre in New York city for the purpose of holding the United States Courts therein, is not correct. Proposals are before the Secretary offering the theatre named to the Government, but no decision has yet been made as to their acceptance.

The leaders of the Republican party, in Congress, are making off rts thoroughly to organize that party in the North and West. They are sending Circulars to that effect

The late "fight" in the New York Legislature, is thought to be a small affair, when compared with the recent scenes in the Senate and House of Representatives. We have "fallen upon evil times."

The Union still asserts that, in a full house, the passage of the Kansas bill is certain in the House of Representatives.

J. P. Cox, T. G. Dearing, and R. S. Kinney, of Virginia, have been appointed Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point.

Efforts are making by some in Washingtop, to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Selden, as Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1858 .- The Kansas question still occupies the attention of both Houses of Congress. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, made a speech against Lecomton, and was followed by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, who made an eloquent speech in when ex-chief of police, Geo. W. Matsell, favor of the measure. He commented on the principles of the Republican party, as laid down in their platform, and looked forward to what must be the result should that party Government. The State of Alabama, he said, has considered this matter calmly, and the institution, and who have never descrited has declared that she will or ought to resist picious character. The Recorder reversed it. A long career of prosperity is before it, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any mental principles of its constitution, as we attempt to assume jurisdiction incompatible who had previously armed themselves with are assured it will, and if it confine itself, as with the domestic tranquility of the South. sies, batchets and hammers, made an attack Two other speeches were made; Mr. Wilson, upon the taverns and saloons of Akron, Ohio, of Mass., speaks to day.

In the House, Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. In defining the phrase "domestic institutions," he said that a bank was as much an institution as slavery itself. There was not a member on the floor who would say that domestic institutions did not include the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, as well sa master and servant. He declared the Kansas Constitution to be illegal, and held that the Kansas-Nebraska act was repealed by it. This speech was considered a very able one by the Anti-Lecomptonites. He ecal question of Kansas-Slavery agitation, which he considered as one of the acts of the great drame. It was his belief that the next President of the United States would be elected by the Black Republicans, and they ought to be prepared to meet the issue.

Mr. Letcher, of Va., who reported the Deficiency bill, explained at considerable length, the different items of it. The entire deficiency amounted to \$6,700,000, and it was necessary that it should speedily be passed. This is the first speech, I believe, that has been made this session that a member has comfined himself strictly to the merits of the bill under consideration,

Mr. Letcher will receive, as he deserves, the approbation of all right thinking men, by setting this example to his brother members; and if the resolution that was offered by Mr. Warren, of Arkansas, some weeks ago, had been adopted, (which was to confine members strictly to the merits of the bill under consideration while in Committee of the Whole,) we would not have had so many of these stale and worn-out speaches

I was much pleased to notice in your paper, several communications, recommending Alexandria as a suitable place for the estatlishment of a National Foundry. I have conversed with Hons. John Letcher, Wm. Smith, H. Edmundson, and several others of the Virginia delegation, besides a few members from other States, and they enter warmly into the project. With the influence of the delegation from the old Dominion, I think it can be easily passed in the House. There may, possibly, be opposition to it by one member of the delegation, but he will, I think, be the only one. The measure will be introduced in the Senate by one of our Senators,

Mr. Hunter, probably. Alexandria is certainly the very place for the establishment of the Foundry, possessing as it does, all the advantages necessary to the carrying on such an establishment. These advantages can, and I trust will, soon be particularly set forth in the proper quarters. I am afraid that it will not expedite the matter to call a public meeting of the citizens, as that in this stage of the business, could not effect any practical end. Every body knows that the citizens of Alexandria are unanimous in the measure, and there is no

occasion to proclaim that by resolutions. Mobummed Pasha, and suite, are the lions if the great Metropolis, and are the observed of all observers. They have paid their respects to the President, and have waited upon all the Secretaries, where they have been kindly received They will remain several days longer. They visit Mount Vernon next week.

Mr. Osjani is delivering a course of leclecture was on the "Coliscum of Rome." His lectures have been highly spo-

Miss Lizzie Petit, the beautiful and accomplished Virginia authoress, who has been reading Shakapeare to fashionable audiences weday last, was to be taken up with specabes at the North, will give a series of similar ontertainments in this city. OBSERVER.

News of the Day.

'To show the very age and body of the Times.'

It appears by a correspondence published in the London papers, that the Porte is endeavoring to purge Turkey of a horde of Italin malefactors, who had become the courge of society. It appears that they were to be sent to America or Australia; but whether because there is more room or more virtue in those countries, the imperial clerk does not explain. There are eight bundred of these malefactors to be disposed of, by throwing them upon the generosity of other nations -A nerica is the "asylum of the oppressed;" but it does not follow that she should become the work-house for all the vagabonds of Eu-

The Belfast (Ireland) Banner states that the ensuing season is expected to be less favorable for emigration than any for several years past, owing to the uppromising condition of commerce and manufactures in the United States. Within the last six months more persons have returned to Belfast from New York than sailed hence direct for that port during 1857. There are but two vessels on berth there at present for Ameri ca-one for New York, and the other for Quebec. A few years since there would have been a score at the corresponding date.

Mr. Bernheisel, the delegate from Utah, has had a speech prepared for some weeks, which he proposed to make in the House, in reply to the positions taken in debate, and by the President, against the government of that Territory. For some reason he has lately concluded to withhold it. He is confident in the belief that if the Administration understood the subject they would be more tender in their treatment of the Mormons.

The present month has brought a large accession to the Baltimore and Ohio Ruilroad, and the whole of the Company's immense motive power have been fully occupied in giving despatch to the large amount of freight offering for transportation. A very considerable portion of this business has been brought on to the main stem by the Northwestern Virginia branch from steamboats landing and and receiving freight at Parkersburg.

The Sacramento (Cal.) Union of February 12th, says: "A Chinaman visited the fish market at the foot of I street, and paid \$2.50 for the privilege of throwing overboard fiftyfive fish. In explanation of this singular notion, he stated that on that day, a year or two since, he was wrecked with some eighty of his countrymen and thirty white men; that he was the only Chinaman that survived, and that he then made a vow that he would release fifty-five fish on each succeeding anniversary of the day.'

The notorious Marcus Cicero Stanley, who was recently arrested in New York, for selling Lottery Policies, has sought to turn the tables upon the parties on whose testimeny be was arrested, by making a complaint against them of conspiracy to take his life. The case was before the Recorder last week, the veteran police officers Robert Bowyer and thers, testified that they would not believe Marcus under oath. The ex-chief testified that Stanley was a bad man, that at various times he had caused the arrest of notorious thieves, and that he had the thieves arrested because they would not divide with him. The testi ony went to show that Mr. Stanley's associates were of rather more than sus-

Last Saturday, a large number of women, breaking jugs and bottles, and emptying casks of all sorts of liquor, &c. Every estabhabment in the place was thus despoiled, except the American House and a drug store, the proprietors of which "saved their bacon" by pledging their "words of honor" not to sell liquor to any of the townspeople. One of the town magistrates interposed in vain

An entertainment on a magnificent scale has been projected in New York, in aid of and his friends. I had, in fact, perceived the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society. which is freely distributing bread to the poor of that place, at the Crystal Palace, which is to be gorgeously decorated with banners, national dags and standards, and illuminated by chandeliers and five thousand jets of gas. April 6th is fixed for the fete. This will be the third great charity frolic in New York

On Tuesday last Wm. E. Taylor, esq , of Norfolk, being at his Willoughby Point farm, observed an extraordinary large shoal of fish within the little bay which forms his fishing ground, and ordering the seine to be run out, succeeded in establing sixty four rackfish of enormous size, some of them 41 feet long and weighing one hundred pounds! Ite sold sixty-one of them for \$100, and they were immediately shipped to Beltimore and New

A few weeks ago, the discovery at Nismes, in France, of the fifty-first Asteroid, a small planet revolving between the orbits of Mara and Jupiter, was announced-the first discovered in 1858. But last week, a circular from the Paris Observatory stated that, on the 4th of February, yet another, or the fiftysecond, had been detected in that city by Mr.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday says :- "The tariff of freight rates on the Onio and Mississippi road has been materially reduced. On and after this day, fourth class freight will be transported from Cincinnati to the Ohio and Mississippi Depot in St. Louis, for twenty-five cents per hun-

dred weight.' The Newark Daily Advertiser says the Sheriff of Newark advertises for sale tie entire village of Malaga, in New Jersey. It consists of more than 5,000 acres of land. with glass works, mills, and forty dwelling houses. The village exhibits a scene of desclation and abandonment so complete and

thorough as to be rarely exceeded. According to the Chicago Democrat, the attempt to establish direct communication between Chicago and Liverpool, by sailing vessels, has failed. Mr. Kershaw, the gentleman who spent the most money in striving to accomplish it, having given it up in despair, after losing large sums of money in it.

The proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs (Greenbrier county, Va.,) are adding to their present improvements an im-Baltimore, are engaged in doing the plumb-10g. ke.

The late John Avery Parker, a successful merchant of New Bedford, was at one time "warned" to leave Wesport, Massachusetts, under the old law or custom of warning strangers who were likely to become a publie charge. He died worth \$1,300,000. Bev. John M. Peck, "one of the most use

tures at the Smithsonian Institution. His ful men that the Mississippi valley has ever known," died near St. Louis on the 16:h instant. He was a resident of St. Louis, and a Baptist minister in 1818.

Orders were received at the Gosport Navy Yard, a day or two since, to fit out with despatch the Sloop-of-war Saratoge, the Ship raise a suspicion against him. He deposes 40 members, many of them eminent in their pro-Proble, and the Brig Bainbridge,

tempt to assassinate the Emperer Louis Napo-The latest declarations made by the ac-

cused who are present in France, declarations made under the pressure of the accumulated proofs against them, enables us to trace the rigio, and follow the development of the plot which ended in the attempt of January 14. Orsini bimself says that he and Pierri talked of assassinating the Emperor as long ago as the commencement of 1857. The project was communicated to Bernard, and the Englishman Allsoy; some overtures are said to have been made to an Italian, named Carlo: ti. In June of that year Gome z. passing tir ugh Birmingham, saw Pierr, and received from him a letter of recommendation for Orsini, who was then in London. Supposing it to be true as Gomez affirms, that this was the first occasion on which he saw sini, it cannot be doubted that this recommendation given by Pierri was connected with the design then already in contemplation. In October 1857 Gamez having met Orsini and Bernard in a street in London, the former asked him to call upon him at No. 2. Grafton street. 'During this visit,' says Gomez, 'Orsini told him that the Proph et, (meaning Mazzini) was losing his power, and that all his efforts only ended in getting m n shot to no purpose; and then be proposed to him to join in a plan which he Ocsini) had invented, to get up a rising in lunly.

how to get some she is made with which to kill the Emperor. Osini had a model made in wood by a turner, but, being a foreigner, it was feared that he would not easily find a manufacturer in England who would make the real shells, and consequently this task was confided to the Englishman Allsop .-Allsop applied to Mr. Taylor, an engineer at Birmingham. At the dictation of Orsini, Bernard wrote a note containing instructions or Mr. Taylor. This note, dated October 16th, 1857, is annexed to the proceedings, and the details contained in it correspond exactly with the descriptions already given of the shells that were used on January 14 .-Four letters, written by Allsop, were addressed to Taylor to basten the manufacture of the "model," as they were called. These letters are dated from Ginger's Hotel, where Allsop was staying in London, and bear date the 17th, 19th, 21-t and 23d of November. 1857. In a subsequent letter dated November 28th, Allson sent to Mr. Taylor a postoffice order for £2 6s. 6d., in payment of the work he had done. Gomez, however, appeared to be somewhat mistrusted by the enders of the plot. Orsini sent him to Birmingham, where Pierri was to watch him.

From this period they began to consider

From Birmingham, on November 3, 1857. Gomez wrote to Orsini, a letter, in which he protests his devotedness, and the terms of which, though enveloped in a certain disguise, sufficiently prove that he fully knew what was to be done. "Now," he said, "I wish to ask you, seigneurie, it you think me sufficiently worthy of confidence to fulfil the mission with which I am charged. Seignear O:sini well knows that I am not a man to do things for the sake of gain; it is not for money that I speak, but the feeling of love which I have always borne, and still bear, or our common country." The prisoner Rudio no less spontaneously offered his concurrence. He has himself explained that in November, 1857, one Carlotti, had asked him for address, to give to Orsini, who might have need of him. Several weeks passed on without this communication being followed up. De Rudio addressed to Orsini, who he thought was at Birmingham, a letter, which was opened by Pierri, who took upon himself | meditated and prepared. to answer it. Pierri's answer which reached Rudio on Chistmas day recommended him to be patient, and told him that he would have a visit from a gentleman. De Rudio, ments of the crime to be executed. The fulded, doubtless, to inspire more confidence, in which he told Pierri to be on big guard against Carlotti, and another Italian, born at Piazza. He then spoke of solicitations which he had received from a "rival enterprise," and in the course of the instruction he explained the meaning of these expressions. "I referred," he said, to "Mauzzini

that Massartini and other well known Mazginists were paying aftention to me." At the time when the corre-pondence was sini, under the false name of Allsop, had already left England for Paris. He had obtained in London a Belgium risa for Thomas find him at Brussels, at the Hotel de l'Eu- pretends that it was made in London by some ter Bernard arrived at Brussels with a pass- brought it himself from London to Belgium. ort for Belgium, delivered on December 7. factured by Mr. Taylor brought to Brussels. or this purpose he had recourse to M. Joy. leorge, whose brother keeps the Cafe Suisse, on the Piace de la Monnale at Brussels,-Joseph George came to Brussels by way of in the Rue Montabor be dried his folmina-Ostend on Dec 6, 1857. When he left London, Bernard had handed to him ten half shells in cast metal; that is to say, five shells | cing it near the fire. The latter operation divided into ten pieces, telling him at the was very dangerous. Orsini stood before the same time that they were part of a newly in- fire with his watch in one hand and a ther vented gas apparatus, and that an Englishman who lived at Liege, would come to letch exactly the conditions us to duration of time them at the Cafe Suisse. George did, in fact declare these things at the Ostend Custom House as gas apparatus; he paid the duty which was asked for; he expected in vain the Englishman, who was to come to the Cafe Suisse; but one day Bernard presented him- Orsini closed them by means of a screw sell there and took them away. Orsini (pass- adapted to some holes bored in the upper ing as Allsop, had told the people of the Hotel de l'Europe that he was going to Paris. but he was waiting for a friend. This friend was no other than Bernard, and the moment he arrived in Brussels, Alisop prepared to depart. He had bought a horse of an officer of the Guides, and be sent the shells to Paris

by the man who took the borse. At the request of Bernard and O.sini. George mentioned the name of Z guero, one to Paris by the same train as Z-guero. On arriving at the Paris terminus on the mornthe Hotel de Lille et d'Albien, Rue St. Honore, 211, where Orsini went on December 12 .-Zeguero deposes that he gave the ten half snells to a waiter in the hotel; and Oreini, in his last examination, says that, just after he entered the hotel, he noticed in the antechamber all the pieces of shells laid out upon s sofs, by the side of his corry-co.nb and horse brush, and that he quekly removed them to his room.

Zeguero did not stay a night in Paris. He after baying passed the day in visiting varithat a few days after his return to Brussels, tession .- U.son.

The London Express has received and pub- taken the Englishman's horse to Paris; to lished a copy of the indictment preferred which Bernard answered, "I know that."-went to a furnished apartment on the ground ginia, convened by Sir George Yeardley, on the state of this Colony, or any lave white which he had first sent to a manege, was alhouse. Moran and his wife, the concierges of the house, say that he often went out on horseback, and that at first be received very few visiters: Moran however remembers the names of Outrequin and Hodge, who will be spoken of presently. Pierre soon appears upon the scene, calling himself a German, and then Orsini, passing for an Englishman; then G mez, who was brought by Pierre to be Orsini's servant; and, lastly, de Rudio, who represented himself as a traveller for a The time at which these three last named

> tayed in London at Orsini's house, No. 2. 45 A. M. on the 7th, by the English mail brought away from Brussels with him anoth- and profficable for our subsistance." Pierri left Brusseis on January 7, by the even o'clock P. M., train for Paris. Gomez.

who was waiting for him at the Lille Station. got into the train there, and the first they did on arriving in Paris was to go to Orsini's. Rue Monthaboa, No. 10 Rudio has given equally precise explanations as to Limself. The person whom Pierre, in his letter received on Christmas day, had told bim would pay him a visit in London, called on him on January 2. This person was Bernard. He ntroduced himself to Rudio, gave him 14s. old him that he would get him a passport, and said he was to hold himself in readiness o depart. On January 8 Bernard paid a econd visit to Rudio, and, not finding him at home, left with his wife a note which Rudio was to take to No. 2. Grafton street, where he had said that something would be given him. Rudio went to that address-the house | ginia, July 30th, 1619, consisting of the Go- their courtesy will accepte our poore indeof Orsin:--and brought away with him a pair of gold spectacles, which were to be a token of recognition. The same even a : Berpard came a third time to Rudio's and wave him 14s., a passport in the name Dr Silva, which was afterwards seized in the Rus Montmartre as stated above, and a ticket for Paris for the next morning. Accordingly, on Saturday, January 9, Rudio left London, after being told by Bernard to go Rue Monthabor, No. 10, as soon as he arrived in Paris, to ask for Allsop, and to show him the gold spectacles in order to make himselt known -In the evening of Sunday, January 10, Rudio presented himself for the first time, at the Rue Monthabor, No. 10, without finding Orsini; but he came again the next day and saw him. Thus the four principal accused par ties were assembled in Paris, and ready to execute the crime which they had long before The only thing now remaining to be done

was to load the shells, the principal instruminating powder employed for this purpos appears to have been made by Orsini himself, or at least with his assistance. It is proved that he had relations in England with a professor of chemistry, and that he received from him lessons and instructions, the of ject of which was, doubtless, not suspected by the latter. Rudio declares that Ocsioi always said that it was himself who had invented and made the fulminating powder which be used. Gomez is convinced of the same thing, although Orsini never said anything then entered the A-sembly." to him on the subject. He adds that the last going on between Pierri and De Rudio, Or- time Orsini came from London to Birmingham, the inside of his hands and the tips of his fingers were burned, and he told Pierri that he had got these burns by his experi-Allsop's passport on November 24, and a ments. However, Orsini does not himself adrench visa on the 28th. On the 29th we mit that he manufactured the powder. He rope, Place Royale, No. 1. A few days la- one whose name he will not mention; but he and from Belgium to Paris; and gives a very y the French consul in London. He it was circumstantial account of the precautions the had undertaken to get the shells manu, which he took. He placed this dangerous substance in his carpet-bag, after having wrapped it up in lines and paper, which he damped from time to time. The packet thus wetted weighed about 2 lb . English. While ting powder, first by exposing it the air, and then, as it did not dry fast enough, by plamometer in the other, in order to measure and degrees of heat under which the powder might remain near the fire. "I ran the risk, he said, in his last examinattion, "of blowing myself up and the house too." shells having been filled nearly bail full, part of each projectile. He declares that he was aided in this work by Gomez. who having a stronger wrist than his, turned the screw better. We come now to January 14. days, to assist patriarchal with municipal

According to his account Radio only accompanied the other prisoners as far as the Boulevard, and as soon as he had got as far as the end of the Ran de la Paix, in stend of going to the Rue Lepelletier, he took of the waiters at the Cafe Suisse. On the 11to an opposite direction and threw his shell inof December, the horse having been placed to the river Seine at the Pont de la Conn a box on the railway, Z guero was, just as corde. In his examination of Jan. 24, he at he was starting, told by George to take a last completed his confession. The parts to bag containing the ten half shells in question, be played were settled before they left the in writing to the Governor, sought not onely and to give the bag to the owner of the horse house; the two largest shells were given to in Paris. It is thus that the shells, of which him and to Gomez, Orsini kept two which such a criminal use was to be made, were in- were less, and Pierri had the fileb, which was troduced into France. Zeguero (following the of the same size as those of Orsini. It was and title of a Captaine; but to take his life instructions be had received,) declared them arranged that Gomez was to throw the first from him also. And so out of the said at the Custom House as a new kind of gas shell, Rudio the second, that Orsiol was to apparatus; and they were thought to be of act next, and Pierri last of all. When the such small value, that no duty was asked for Emperor's carriage approached the Rue Lethem at the French frontier. Orsini went pelletier, the conspirators had taken up positions on the foot pavement, in front of the principal entrance of the spectators. As soon ing of December 12, Orsini gave a card to as the first explosion proceeding from the taine, & for openly and impedently abusing mense hotel. Mesers. Lapsley & Thomas, of Zeguero, telling him to take the horse to an shell thrown by Gomez, was heard, Orsini said his house in sight of both Master and Mishotel which the latter, probably by mistake, to Radio, 'Throw yours.' He did throw it, tresse, through wantonness with a woman says was in the Rue Rivoli, but which, as and then instantly took refuge in a small servant of theirs, a widdowe; but also for cording, to all probability, must have been wine shop, from which he heard the third de- laisely accosing him to the Governour, both tonation, and from which he afterwards got away during the confusion that ensued.

> year 1785, and its first principal was Rev. John Carrol afterwards the first archbishop of Baltimore. In 1815 Congress raised it to the rank of a university. The medical department was opened in May, 1851, in Washington city, and from a small beginning has become one of the left for Brussels on the evening of the 12 h, most flourishing and well arranged institutions in the country. The College now numbers 311 ous places, without there being anything to students and the medical department from 35 to and Counsell of Estate."

he saw Bernard, and told him that he had Early History of the Commonwealth. despatch. Two committees were appointed We are indebted to the Hon. George Ban- on the first day of the session, to croft for the discovery, in the British State the "great charter or commission lished a copy of the indictment preferred which be mary answered, I know that against the prisoners charged with the at- Orsini stayed only three days in the Hotel Paper Office, of full records of the proceed-legs, orders and laws," onely in case and laws, "onely in case and laws," one of the laws, "one of the laws," one of the laws, "one de Lile et d' Albion. On December 15 he ings of the first General Assembly of Vir- should find ought not perfectly squaring w

> floor of Rue Monthabor, No. 19. His horse, the 30th July, 1619. The New York Histo presse or bind too hard, that we might rical Society has published this curious re- waye of humble petition, seek to have terwards brought to a stable belonging to the cord, together with Mr. Baneroft's preface. dressed." From Yeardley's arrival, in 1619, the Commonwealth of Virginia dates its origin. the same day; and on the next day, the For the twelve months previous, Virginia sembly resolved to present six petitions; existed in a state of most dependent subjection- "languished under the government of important of which is, that "they will Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer of the Virgin- pleased to change the savage name of Kicola ia Company in England." We are also in- tan (now Hampton,) and to give to the formed that this government was of a des- incoporation a new name." potte character, alministered in such a tremity of distress too borrible to be de-scribed."

> Wherever the Angle-Saxon race has been persons left England to join Ocsini in Paris subjected to "distress," arising from the s most distinctly proved, as well as the route incompetency of government, one sovereign hey took, and the circumstances attending remedy has ever been found available. Tout heir journey. On January 6, 1858, Orsini panacea is self-government. And herein we left Birmingham together; they find the cause why the colony of Virginia first began to flourish under the administra-Grafton street. Gamez declares that he there tion of Governor Yeardley. He brought crinoline: saw on a mantel-piece a shell which at that with him "commissions and instructions time was without caps or nipples. Bernard from the company for the better establishwas there to receive them. He gave to Go- inge of a Commonwealth here." He made mez the passport in the name of Swiney .- proclamation "that those cruell lawes, by to his owne apparell; if he be married as Perri had the passport already alluded to in which we had so long been governed were cording to his owne and his wives, or either which his real name had been altered to now abroga ed, and that we are to be govern- of their apparell." Piercy. After having left London on Janu- ed by those free lawes, which his Magesties Pierri and G mcz landed at Calais at subjects five under in Englande."-"And that they might have a hande in the governpacket from Diver. They immediately left lings of themselves, it was granted that a Genor Lille, where they arrived by railway in erail Assemblie shoulde be helde yearly, the course of the morning. Leaving Gemez once, whereat were to be present the Goverat Lille for some hours, Pierri took a train | nor and Counsell with two Burgessess from to Brussels, where he arrived in time to pass | each plantation, freely to be elected by the the greater part of the day .- Justice has not | inhabitantes thereof; this Assemblie to have succeeded in learning altogether how he power to make and ordaine whatsoeyer lawes passed his time there, but it is certain that he | and orders should by them be thought good It is, indeed, astonishing, that our histo-

rians have been able to turnish us with no protection of cattle; also, for ecclesiastical details concerning the mode in which this regulations. first step towards democratic Government was initiated. As Mr. Bancroft informs us, pared and enacted by the first General Captain John Smith gives but a "meagre notice of the Assembly;" Beverley "denies The acts are numerous, and Mr. Bance that there was any Assembly held there be- expresses the following complimentary opin fore May, 1620;" "the careful Stita" "errs ion as to their quality: "On the whole t a little in the date," and was unable to find record of these proceedings will justify the any record; "no traces of it were met with opinion of Sir Edward Sandys, that " by Jefferson; and Hening, and those who fol- were very well and judiciously carned. lowed Hening, believed it no longer extant." Thanks to Mr. Bancroft's researches, we are appreciation of its contents: at last advised how and when it was, that the people of Virginia began to exercise the most humbly crave pardon, that in so sho right of self-government, before the Puritan a space they could bring their matter to fathers had set foot on the deck of the May- more perfection, being for the present flower. The record is entitled "A Reporte forced to sende home Titles rather t of the manner of proceedings in the Generall | Lawes, Propositions rather then Resolute Assembly convened at James Citty in Vir- Attempts rather than Atchievements; bo vernor, the Counsell of Estate, and two Bur- and their wisdome will be ready to support gesses elected out of eache Incorporation the weakness of this little flocke." and Plantation, & being dissolved the 4th of August next ensuing."

The Assembly convened in the "Quire of of this valuable document, which not a the churche." Due attention was paid to embodies much information, but is emment all the eliquette of rank, in the manner of suggestive in the many traits of color seating the Governor and the "Counsell of customs and character which it presents. Estate," the Secretary of which was appoint trust that a full consideration of the man d Speaker, and seared opposite the Giver- will furnish an agreeable task to our neg We are also informed: 'John Twise, clerk of the General Assembly being placed | Literary Messenger .- Rich. Enq nexte the Speaker and Thomas Pierse, the Sergeant, standing at the barre, to be ready or any service the Assembly should command him."

The following paragraph sets forth the accustomed reverence and I valty for which our ancestors were distinguished:

"But, fora-muche as men's affaires doe litle prosper, where God's service is neglected. all the Burgesses tooke their places in the ed the other side of the bridge when it b Quire till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, in the centre, and six of the freight care the Minister, that it would please God to the baggage car went down, some of them guide and eanctifie all our proceedings to his distance of nearly fifty feet. The br n glory, and the good of this plantation. is about one hundred feet long. Prayer being ended, to the intente that as man of the passenger car (the last one we had begun at God Almigt ty, so we might train) seeing the danger, pulled out the co proceed with awiul & one respecte towards ling pin and put on the brakes and check his Lieutenant, our most gratious and dread up the car before it reached the bridge, Soveraigne; all the Burgesses were in treatted to retyre themselves into the body of the linjured. There were about thirty per Churche; w'ch being done, before they were gers including three ladies in the car. fully admitted, they were called in order and name of the brakesman who showed some by name, and so every man (none staggering | presence of mind in the emergency, is To at it.) tooke the cathe of Supremacy and

The qualifications of Burgesses were strict- of life or serious injury to any one-l ly scrutinized. The Speaker took exception ton Journal, it "Captaine Ward," "as having planted here in Virginia, without authority or commission from the Treasurer, Counsell and company in Englande." But after much debate, and in consideration of many circumstances, it cluding the eminent services of Captaine Ward (among which is cited his baying "brought home a good quantity of fishe, to relieve the colony, by waye of trade." both himself and his lieutenant were permitted immediately to take their seate as Burgesses-provided, however, that he should with all possible despatch procure from England a "commission lawfully to establishe and plante bimselfe and his company as the chieffs of other plantations have

The Governor himself objected against the admission of "Captaine Martin's Burgeses." unless that gentleman would voluntarily relinquish the privileges of his patent, which rendered him and his company independent of the general government of the colony. Capt in Martin was accordingly advantages of the great trade of this ummoned by order of the General Assem sly, and offered the option, to withdraw his representatives or resign his exclusive privileges. With a jealous care of his corporate immunities, which would delight a State Rights Democrat of the present day, the stout Captain chose the former alternative. We are also presented with an instance of the manner in which it was usual, in those

authority : Tuesday, Aug 3rd, 1619 .- "This morning a third sorte of lawes (such as might pro- spoken of it with favor; but, respecting ceed out of every man's private conceipte were read and referred by halves to the same Committies which were from the beginning.

"This done, Captain William Powell pre sented to the Assembly a petition, to have justice against a lewde and trecherous servant of bi; who by false accusation given up to gett him deposed from his government o James Citty, and atterly (according to the Proclamation) to be degraded from the place Petition aprang this order following:

"Captaine William Powell presented Petition to the Generall Assembly, against one Thomas Garnett, a Servant of his, not only for extreame neglect of his business, to the great losse and prejudice of the said Cap of Drunkenes and Thefre, and besides for his side, wherin they justly failed him; it was may at least claim the humble merit The Georgetown College was founded in the thought fit by the Generall Assembly (the G vernour himselfe giving sentence) that he should stande fower days with his eares nayled to the Pillory, viz: Wednesday, Aug. 4th and so likewise, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next following; and every of those fower dayes should be publiquely whipped.

"Now as touching the neglecte of his

The committees concluded their labora the company in England, the last and mo

Having thus disposed of the question manner that "the colonists suffered an ex- amending their organic law, the Amending proceeded to enact two other sorts of laws. 1st. "The lawes drawn out of the lostrue tions given by H s Ma'ties Counsell of ginis in England to my L). La Warre, Care Argall, and Sir George Yeardley, Kat

These include wholesome laws against it ness, drunkenness and excess in apparel The last of these is perhaps worthy imitation, in the present day of silks as

"Against excesse in apparell; that examan be cessed in the church for all publics contributions, if he be unmarried, according Laws were also passed to enforce the plant

ting of corn, vines, mulberry trees, &

was also provided that tobacco should taken in payment of public dues, and shoul be valued "at three shilling the pound the beste, and 18d, the second sorte."

Finally were enacted:

"A Thirde sorte of Lawes, such as many issue out of every man's private concern These include penal laws for a number offences, including that of profane swearing for the government of servants; for the reglation of intercourse with Indians; for t

Thus, a respectable code of laws was prosembly of Virginia, in a session of six days The record itself expresses a more moderat

"In the second place the Assembly d

We sincerely regret that our time is so cupied as to preclude a more extended as bor, the accomplished editor of the Souther

Presence of Mind.

The train from Union vesterday afternoon consisting of seven freight cars, a bagger and a passenger car, met with a serious so dent. Just before reaching the bridge of Greenville creek, the axie of one of the freig care broke, the train entered the bridge, the locomotive and one freight car hadre that it remained upon the track entirely as Malony. It is remarkable that in a breakdown there should have been no

The Amoor River.

Mr. Collins, the American Consul at Amoor river, recently obtained permitted the Russian Government to explore it at has sent to the Government at Washib, the result of his observations.

Mr. Collins states that the whole river, for a distance of two thousand six dred miles, is susceptible of steam navigal and the country drained by the Amouries population of about five millions. There already four vessels trading from San It cisco to the Amoor, two from Boston, and li from Hong Kong-the latter being owned American houses. The Russian govern is rapidly extending its dominions Amoor country, and the last year two steamers, built in Pailsdelphia for the sians, were shipped around Cape Hera put up at the mouth of the Amour, for purpose of trade and exploration. Mr. line states that the Russian government sires that the Americans should have a country, and hold out every inducement

that purpose.

1 COMMUNICAT The author of "A" flourishes a and valorous cudgel in behalf of the concert at Liberty Hall. So far as 184 Miss May's part in the performances. perceive no material difference between and Ezekiel Homespun, the latter b performance, or rather the style, others, I must say, even at the risk indignation, that it is a fair subject of cism, and that Ezekiei has quite as right to condemn, on the score of taste to applaud-if, indeed he meant to # for in his wrath at Ezekiel's animade he has quite forgotten to do so. The A is "not according to knowledge, tremblingly suggest; but is rather so we might expect from one who tak opinions on such subjects from the P ing tone or fashion - from one who wo up his eyes and clap his kids in extact where the directions are given to do would, also intimate, that among us of people of the multitude, who don't sport Exchiel's views of the style in question very prevalent-that it is really the general." Such as they are, he those views are entitled to expression

hifalutin music, while profoundly 1600 of the difference between a crotchel ap Au reservoir, A; "which being inter; breve. ted, meaneth, by-by. ta-ta.
PEGGY HOMESPE

newspapere; and I would therefore, "

ference, say to A, "abate thy rage,

ing homespun and honest, not im-

who profess great taste and knowledge

aped, or affected, like those of some

haw-cock, abate thy manly rage,

Ezekiel, and "sich like."

bis M'r. for that, is referred to the Governour and Counsell of Estate."

The main business of the Assemble Telegraphic State of the Assemble The main business of the Assembly was are considered the best Freezers in the carried on with admirable system and sale by [mh 22]